

minister. This is the first time a Minister of State has ever been arraigned in Prussia. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 200 thalers, or to be imprisoned for four months.

The policy of the new British ministry will be found detailed in the NEW YORK HERALD of this morning, in the speech of the Earl of Derby.

Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, died on Thursday.

Count Thomar, the ex-Portuguese Premier, had had an audience of the Queen of Portugal, and it was rumored that he would make his appearance in the Chamber of Peers shortly.

Our Paris Correspondence.

POLITICAL

PARIS, February 26, 1852.

The L'Orleans Property Strife—Arrest of a Friend of the Family—Negotiations between the D'Orleans and Bourbon Families—The Election Candidates—Tyranny towards the Voters—The Press Laid will be Strictly Enforced—More Deceives Coming—The New Carriage—Government Reward for the useful application of the Voltaic Pile—The new Costumes for the Senators too dear to be Purchased—Modification in Consequence—Arrival of the British Ambassador—Celebration of the Anniversary of the Revolution of 1848—Arrests Made—Ced Recognition of the President by the People—An American going to Assassinate Louis Napoleon—All Americans Searched—The Queen of Spain's Fancifictions—Archbishop Hughes's Letter of thanks to the Queen for the Pardon of the Cuban Insurgents—Arrests at Rome upon the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Republic—The Dutches of Holstein and Schleswig restored to the King of Denmark.

The Orleans question has still been the cause of much excitement in our political circles, during the past week. It appears that M. Bocher, who is the administrator to the property of the children of Louis Philippe, was discovered on Friday last riding in a carriage, accompanied by his wife, and having also by his side a large bundle of pamphlets printed in England and smuggled into France, which were written in the most violent language against Louis Napoleon, and called him a "thief" and "robber," if not a "highwayman." M. Bocher was distributing these pamphlets to the friends of the family, and when he was arrested by the police men, he had his pockets filled with private documents, which were most violent in tone, those which were of a less nature, of course, was taken to prison, and will remain there till his trial. Many friends of the Orleans family have tried to procure the release of M. Bocher, and have endeavored to submit to his fate, the propagation of such pamphlets, during the arbitrary reign of the present government, is a sort of high treason.

There is rumored, in certain circles, that negotiators are in the process of reaching an understanding with the Orleans families, to induce the Count of Chambord to sign a proclamation directed to France and Europe, in which he shall say that, being aware of the unjust prejudices which, for the last twenty years, have been opposed to the return of the *Branches aînés* to France, and not knowing what the throne of France is still inveterate against his relations, as well as against himself, and are the cause of the impediment to the re-establishment of the principle of legitimacy in France, he abdicates, for the interest of France, and of the world at large, the throne of France, in favor of the innocent child of the elder son of Louis Philippe. Such is the present position of the fusion between the two branches; but what is it? I do not think, for a moment, that even if this were done, it would give the actual power of the government to the Orleans family. One knows what will be the future destiny of France.

The elections for the Legislative Assembly are near at hand, and the candidates are now presented to the electors. They will take place on the 29th inst. and the 1st of next month, and no doubt, by the time they are over, the public will be weary of the HEARALD's report of these "mock" elections, which are considered by all those who look at matters coolly and quietly, as the greatest humbug which ever existed. No newspaper is allowed to print the names of the candidates, no meeting is allowed, no public opinion is to be manifested, and the electors are obliged either to be silent or to vote in favor of the man selected by the government. This is not only a farce, but a shame; nevertheless, the electors may as well make the most of it, and to this state of things, *The Journal & State*, which had the courage to propose the candidature of General Cavaignac, General Lamoriciere, and Eugene Sue, has been summoned to stop this publication of its own reports, and the *Journal* has accordingly the government have published severe articles, in which they said that Louis Napoleon and his ministers would punish the authors of such revolutionary sentiments, adding that those would-be candidates would be "sent to the guillotine" if they dared to choose them. In the presence of such an obstinate opposition by the President and his men to the voters sending their candidates to the Legislative Assembly, all the able statesmen who would have been glad to see the President elected, have, for arguments, have declined to enter the election field, and to take their chances. MM. Dupin, De Lasteyrie, Nettement, PAGES, and many others, have refused to be presented to the balloting. Therefore it is clear that the new Assembly will only be composed of electors entirely devoted to the interest of the *etat* minor.

The law the press has been published in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and is therefore a decided fact. Many newspapers have published articles by which it was announced that by a general request, and owing to the remonstrances made by the most influential members on the Napoleon press, several paragraphs of the law would be modified and corrected. This was no use. The Emperor of France will not be dissuaded or stopped or continued at the option of the government. What are the interests of an immense number of men living by the means of newspapers, to the government? Nothing. Such people ought to be annihilated from the world!

The state of siege which now reigns over Paris and over many departments will be changed, it is said, as soon as the Senate and the Legislative Assembly meet. It is to be said, on the 20th of March at least, or on the 21st of April at the latest. The Emperor will then be at the fifth of April; and the Emperor's presence in Paris will only assemble when all the decrees shall have been issued; and there are many still to publish.

The distribution of flags to the army, and to the delegates of all the regiments to France, is still in progress, and will not take place during the next month. The same rumors which I have published in my preceding letters, relative to the proclamation, on the day, of Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France, arise on the tapis, and I believe that these are founded. I have not seen any of the facts which have been witnessed or heard at the Elysee. We shall see what these rumors will produce.

The mint of Paris is now busily engaged in making the new coins, having the stamp of Louis Napoleon. The former model has been corrected, and the new stamps are superior to the preceding one. The bronze of Paris are more perfect than the former, and the two new gold pieces are as excellent in circulation, as before the coin of the defunct republic. The coinings of coppers and steel will begin next week, and it is said that their ancient money will be totally recouped before the end of March.

Several decrees have been published since my last visit which I do not possess much interest. The new work, being auctioned, for it will perhaps be of some use to the scientific men of the United States is that by which Louis Napoleon promises a premium of fifty thousand francs to the person who will render the electric pile of Volta applicable, with economy, either to industry, under the simple form of a new kind of battery, or to chemistry or to machinery, or to practical medicine. The decrees of all nations are admitted into the competition which will be opened during five years.

The costume of the Senators, which was to be of much expensive materials as to be considered too dear for many of those who were nominated by the people, has been largely reduced. By the order, to a limited and modest show of ornamentation. Velvet has been changed into blue cloth, and all the embroideries reduced to a simplicity worthy of the time of Regulus. The same reductions have been made for the costume of the Council of State and the Senate. The dress of the President is not as satisfactory to the *amateur* *peuple* of a great many of the office holders, it has met with universal approbation.

Lord Cowley, the successor of Lord Normanby, as ambassador to Great Britain to Paris, arrived here on Friday last, and took possession of the Embassy Hotel, one of the finest dwellings in the Rue Foulbourg St. Honoré. This new diplomatist is a very amiable man, and though he will have much to do to make his name well known, he is not likely to forget his charming lady who has been a great success in the circles of the Parisian society.

On Tuesday last—the anniversary of the revolution of February, 1848—the crowd was immense. On the Boulevards, and also on the Place in Bastille, where stands the bronze column of July, a large number of men of the people the night before they would not be oppressed by the weight and wretchedness of the government of their friends and relations, who are buried under the monument. This was not the case, for the police were on the spot, and many arrests were made. The soldiers went also to the assistance of the police, and, with their aid, the whole affair passed off without bloodshed but it was a narrow escape. Some Jokers (and I was one) were taken to the Bastille, and some were taken to the 21th of February, 1852, but just happened to fall on the Mardi Gras, a day devoted to fun and merriment, and

thus ended the comedy. What is the use to make revolutions and see them turned into ridicule? How differently the Fourth of July and Evacuation Day are honored in the United States.

On the same day Louis Napoleon, seated in a brouche in company with General Peguet and Baron Gourcuff, rode on the Boulevards, escorted by a battalion of cuirassiers. Despite the raying of the newspapers, I may say, for I was present, that he was received with no enthusiasm. Not a shout, or a single "vive Napoleon" was heard on his passage.

The Palace of St. Cloud is now in the hands of architects for the purpose of its being entirely renewed; it will be the summer residence of the Prince President. A sum of \$25,000 is appropriated to the restoration.

It will be remembered by your readers that at the end of November last, an American printer named Walker, was arrested in the neighborhood of the Elysée, and confessed that his intention was to murder the President-elect. He was immediately sent to New York. News has been received that Walker had left New York and sailed for Europe with the intention to put his fatal project into effect. Consequently, the French Government has ordered that all ports of France are searched and examined with the greatest scrutiny. It is to be hoped that the American will abandon his plan and return to his native land, rather than to interfere with the affairs of the French republic.

The news received from Spain is satisfactory. Queen Isabella has recovered from the stab inflicted by the late Marquis of Alcañices, and is now well. Our Lady of Atocha, to thank the Holy Virgin for her narrow escape from death under her protection. No doubt the HERALD will publish the details of this interesting episode. Isabella's dress, which she wore, was stained with blood, and all the diamonds she wore on the 22d ult. The whole of it is said to be worth \$25,000. Many remarks have been made about the queen's appearance. Queen Dowager Christina, who was present at the coronation of Isabella, was, some time ago, and was confined to her bed for a long time. It appears that she has not recovered from the acci-

Bishop Hughes, of New York, has written to Queen Isabella a long letter, in which he thanks her in the name of the Catholics of the United States for the clemency she had shown in favor of the Americans who went to take possession of Cuba and were captured. This letter was given to the Queen by Mr. Barringer, Minister of the United States at Madrid.

The model of Memo's head, cast in plaster, has been sent to Paris from Madrid. I saw it on Monday last, at the Museum of Natural History. He has not the brow of a man—his whole countenance is characteristic of a murderer.

We have received from Rome the information that a riot had taken place on the 9th instant, on the occasion of the anniversary of Mazzini's republicanism. A great number of persons were seen to be placed on the rails of the Capitol, and discharged of maniketry made from several streets of Rome. As a matter of course, the *gendarmes* and carabinieri intervened, and, after a long and bloody fight, the riot was put down. They made many arrests, amounting to about two hundred persons. They have all been thrown into the jail of the castle San Angelo. Several were killed among the prisoners.

The conspiracy of the 19th, who was said to be an emissary or partisan of Kesseth, is now entirely discovered. This man had many followers in the ranks of the Austrian army, and all of them have been arrested and imprisoned. No doubt this affair will have a serious termination.

The Dutchies of Holstein and Schleswig have been restored under the power of the King of Denmark. On the 18th inst., the command of the country was surrendered into the hands of Count Reventlow Criminal, at Kiel. B. H. R.

Important from Japan via Holland.
EXPECTED INVASION FROM THE UNITED STATES—ASSISTANCE FROM HOLLAND DEMANDED.
[From the Amsterdam Courant, February 28.]
Accounts from India state that the Court of Jeddah (Japan), in the event of an expected attack from the United States, has claimed the assistance of Holland by virtue of ancient treaties still in force.
The Netherlands journals are of opinion that, in the event of such an attack, it would be better for the Netherlands to act the part of mediator than that of ally.

Bank of England.
An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32 for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1852.—
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.
Notes issued, . . . £32,416,745 Government debt, . . . £11,015,100
Other securities, . . . 2,984,960

Gold coin
Non

	\$62,416.75		\$62,416.75
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
Proprietor's capital	\$145,890.00	Government securities	\$13,000.00
Reserve fund	\$2,890.00	Dead weight	" "
Public deposits	" "	Other securities	\$10,075.00
Including Exchange	" "	Notes	\$12,000.00
Savings	" "	Gold and silver coin	\$31.25
Checks, Cash drawers of National Bank, and other banks	\$302.181		
Undivided profits	\$1,916.613		
Other deposits	" "		
Seven day bill	" "		
Other bills	\$1,148.98		
	\$37,301.622		\$37,301.62
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.			
Dated the 26th day of February, 1855.			

The Revival of the Anti-Corn Law League

A meeting is to be held at Manchester, on Tuesday, at which Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Milner Gibson, will be present. The circular, which is signed by Mr. George Wilson, says—
“The friends of the Corn Law pledge themselves an attempt to restore the Corn Law. It is now a fact beyond dispute. The question which the country and the Parliament of 1846 decided, is to be reopened, and the verdict of the people is to be put to a second trial. It would be a sad thing if we were to find ourselves unable to stand up to the issue. We should be left in preparing for the struggle, which is inevitable. It will not be a long contest, but it will be decisive, for on it depends the liberties and the future tranquility of our country.”
The circular concludes by saying that at the next meeting of gentlemen, in whom the friends of free trade have heretofore confided, to summon a meeting of the friends of the Corn Law League, and of others who may be disposed to join them, with a view to such steps as may be necessary to defeat the mad and wicked attempt to reimpose a tax upon the people, and to supply the deficiency in the population of the United Kingdom.

Austria and Switzerland

Our advisers from Vienna are of the 21th ult. It is not true that the Austrian government has sent a new note to the Swiss confederation. The signature of the note is not yet known. It is against the right of asylum which Switzerland accords to the political refugees; it only declares against the abuse of this right. It respects the principle of neutrality and the right of asylum. It does not touch the refugee question, but the not only one which now occupies the great powers. The changes in the present national constitutions, which, (as is well known, came into force in 1918, and took the place of those of 1815, the result of the Congress of Vienna of 1815, with the assent of the Swiss Confederation of that day, are likewise the subject of deep consideration. The notes which have been exchanged on this subject, such at the end of last month and the beginning of this, have referred to the past as well as to the present, that of Switzerland and propose, though without threatening an intervention, that the domestic intrigues which have arisen in massenweise among the refugees should be put to an end.

In regard to the refugee question, the notes bear exactly the same tone as that addressed to England.

Another account says—

The question of the refugees in Switzerland had been the subject of much attention in the Austrian government. Prince Schwarzenberg's first idea was to address a joint note with France to the federal government, to be followed immediately, if successful, by a similar note to the governments of France and Austrian troops. On receiving these overtures, Prince Louis Napoleon replied by requesting the imperial government to relieve upon the spot the government of the cantons of Valais, which might arise from such an intervention. Being desirous to prevent the intervention of Austria alone, the Prince wished to tamper, and to this end he had recourse to the French government. The first effect of a menacing ultimatum, without deciding at once upon military occupation, Prince Schwarzenberg declined this line of action, alleging that the Emperor would not consent to it. He had no wish to be made a laughing-stock of. The French government took upon itself to not alone the understanding, however, with Austria; and the Emperor, in return, promised that the French note with the reply of the federal council shall have been received. Thus, virtually, the two governments were in agreement, differing only as regards the opportunity for carrying out their designs.

The French government, in fact, addressed a menacing note to the Federal Diet, the contents of which are now well known. Austria confined itself to giving instructions to its Minister at Bern to support the language of the French government. It is on this occasion, Austria has contended to be the best friend of France, of Prussia, of Germany, of understanding reciprocity; and we shall shortly have the concluding spectacle of two powerful nations uniting fraternally for the oppression of a small State. It is essential to observe that Prussia was not deemed qualified for these high political conceptions. These negotiations were carried on at Paris, without word being sent on to Berlin, and the Russian ambassador, the Russian ambassador, both of whom might have expressed their astonishment at the proposition of these measures, without consulting the other great powers.

It appears that interpellations having been put to Prince Schwarzenberg on the subject, he replied that the interests of Austria and France were directed at stake in this question, and that it was not thought necessary to consult the other powers on the subject, the more so as there seemed little probability of an entente between them, as England would, as soon as consulted, oppose their projects in every manner possible. This reply is ambiguous enough, but gives another indication of the project of a

THE POLICY OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY

Speeches of Earl Derby, the New Premier

Earl Grey, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Brougham.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1852.

The expectation of some ministerial statement on the part of the Earl of Derby, caused the lobbies leading to the various entrances in the House of Lords to be thronged at an early hour yesterday evening, and it required all the energy and vociferation of the police on duty in that part of the neighbourhood to prevent any untoward incidents among the members. As the brazen gates opened there was a rush of great vehemence, and every part of the chamber to which male strangers have access was immediately and densely crowded. On entering, we found a large attendance of their lordships, and the galleries appropriated for their accommodation. The galleries assigned to members of Parliament were also rapidly occupied. Lord Redesdale occupied the woolsack. Upon the ministerial benches we observed the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Eglington, Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, Lord Selkirk, Lord Cairns, Lord St. Albans, Lord Dufferin, Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne on the opposition benches, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Grey, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Anglesley, Lord Trarua, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Brougham.

THE EARL OF DESBURY.—My lords, in the position which I now occupy, I have the honor to be imposed upon me the duty of addressing the assembly shortly and succinctly as I can, with as much frankness as is due to the assembly I have the honor to address, and without any reserve, to explain, not only to those who have the honor to be present, but to the arduous task which I have thought it necessary to undertake, but also, as far as I can, to lay before your lordships the outline of the course which I have undertaken that responsibility, I feel incumbent on me to take. But, my lords, before I proceed to the explanation of the course which I propose to adopt, I cannot deny myself the gratification, in the presence of the noble marquis opposite, of expressing my regret that, not being present in the house of commons, I cannot have the honor to thank your lordships, my grateful thanks to my noble friend, the kind and friendly terms in which he spoke of me. (Hear, hear.) My lords, to any man acquainted with the high office I have now the honor to fill, such terms of commendation could not but be gratifying. I have the honor to be indebted to your lordships, and also in a private capacity, as coming from one of whom, from early boyhood, I was accustomed to look upon with hereditary respect and regard. (Hear, hear.) For whom, as advancing years roll on, I have the honor to feel a more and more affection; and I am proud and happy to say I believe that neither on the noble marquis's part, nor on mine, have the circumstances that have separated our political connection in the slightest degree lessened the affectionate regard which I have for him. I hope this is only an example of many other similar cases, whereby it is proved that, amidst all the conflicts of parties in this great country, men entertain opinions that are more widely different than those which separate the noble marquis and myself, and yet may continue to entertain feelings of personal regard unimpaired by party contention—that whatever may be the views which a sense of public duty compels us to entertain, there is no narrowing in the sincerity of opinions that are entertained in the breasts of English gentlemen. (Cheers.) My lords, I trust I may have been understood, but I am told that the noble marquis indicated on the occasion to which I have the honor to be invited, that he was not

I refer, his intention of shortly retiring from the active pursuits of that political life, and from the political duties, which for so long a period he has discharged with such signal success. (Hear, hear.)

My lords, if differences of opinion between me and

any individual could lead to the alienation of persons from feelings between us, it would be absolutely inappropriate that such would be the case with the noble marquis who—I am sure I am expressing the opinion of every individual at both sides of your lordships' house—has won the esteem—I might almost say the affection—of every one of every one of your lordships who has witnessed the firm, uncompromising, and dignified, and yet perfectly friendly and courteous manner in which he has discharged his duties. (Hear, hear, hear.) My lords, it may be—if the noble marquis in truth

intends to retire from public life—an encouragement for future statesmen to point to him as an example from which they may see how, after a period of nearly fifty years spent in the public service, (statesmen) may retire with honor and credit. I was an ardent friendship of his political associates, and was with the cordial and sincere respect and esteem his political opponents—and with a character unblemished by a single stain on his political virtues. (Hear, hear.) My long having been relieved my nation from debt of gratitude to him, I was enabled to make a noble march, I must not proceed to the far and arduous portion of the task I proposed to myself perform. (Hear, hear.) My lords, it is unnecessary that I should trouble your lordships with any speculation of mine as to the course which I should have taken to the downfall of the late administration. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly, my lords, there had been a general expectation that the resignation of my Majesty's ministers was not far distant; but, for some time, little was said of it. On the 10th of March, on a particular occasion when it took place, that, as one of your lordships are aware, I went to the country and spent three or four days. (Hear, hear.) I will not attempt to speculate as to whether the parties were in a position to support the government, or on the part of the late government, or whether other reasons had led them previously to form that determination which was only confirmed by that vote. (Hear, hear.) My lords, it was on Saturday 11th of March, a surprising judgment of the necessity of the division of the House of Commons, and the resignation of my Majesty's ministers; and the evening of that day I had the honor to receive my Majesty's commands to wait upon her at the palace at half past two o'clock the following day. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I have not to say that it was my interest (hear, hear), but it was my duty, it was my public duty to perform. (Hear, hear.) I had to weigh deliberately and candidly the overwhelming difficulties of the situation.

when I was placed, and all the awful responsibility of the task I felt I might be called upon to perform.

(Hear, hear.) I had to weigh, on the other hand as it appeared to me, a more awful responsibility if it could be imputed to me that from my own lips there might issue unwelcome announcements to take upon me the labor or responsibility I had left, by my act, the Queen or the country at the present time without an administration, however imperfect that administration might be. I was aware that I was not the representative of any other government being speedily formed. (Hear, hear.) I saw little prospect—and I trust the noble lord opposite will forgive me for saying it—of my being called upon to assume the duties imposed by the resumption of office by the late ministry. (Hear, hear.) I felt, therefore, how very unequal to the task, however great the difficulties that might stand in my way—difficulties from my own side, certainly, but also from others—I should have shared my opinions and were unable to command majority in the other house of Parliament.—(hear, hear)—deliberately weighing and not overrating any of those difficulties, I felt my first duty to be to come down to the House of Commons, and should not be left without an administration.—(hear, hear)—and not without a deep consciousness of the great responsibility of the task, and of the heavy responsibilities which would devolve on me as I was undertaking, I came and without having intimated to Her Majesty, on receiving her gracious commands to that effect, that I resolved to attempt the task of forming an administration. (Hear, hear.) I am conscious that I have been almost indebted to some of those whom I felt it in the first instance my duty to apply, I was enabled on the following day to lay before Her Majesty the outline of my government, and in the course of the four days that followed, I laid before Her Majesty a list (which has been approved of by Her Majesty) of those who will fill all the principal offices. My lords, at the same time, the government which thus constituted, I feel it necessary that I should state to you, that I have reserved to myself the least reserve, the course of policy which I feel it an imperative duty in me to pursue. (Hear, hear.) My lords, with regard to the foreign relations of the country, there are hardly any one of your lordships, and few indeed of our people, who do not earnestly desire to see maintained the blessings of universal peace. (Hear, hear.) Am I now there is not one of my noble friends who hears me that will deny that the efforts of the part of government should be used for the purpose of maintaining the remotest chance of incuring the atrocities and horrors of war. (Hear, hear.) And in my humble opinion, that the art of preserving peace which I have endeavored to achieve, is the most unbroken effort it is not best to be supported by the display of military and naval preparations—by assuming an apparently hostile attitude; or by offensive measures.—(hear, hear.) If not, on the other hand, as I explained to Her Majesty, and as I explained to the House in which some gentlemen indulge for a general disarmament. (Hear, hear.) If that disarmament be not universal, and if the example should be placed before the people of this country, they would place themselves in a position of weakness, and without the means of defending themselves. (Hear, hear.) I think peace will be best preserved by maintaining a conciliatory course, foreign power, a calm, temperate, and dignified conduct, and a firmness in principle, action alone, but in words and expression, we must be guided by adhering, with the strictest fidelity, to the spirit and in the letter, to the obligations imposed on us by respecting, to the utmost degree, the independence of every nation, and to maintain their rights, and their absolute right to manage according to their own will and pleasure the internal affairs of their own administrations. (Hear, hear.) To look to the happiness of the people under which we have the happiness to live, and to the happiness

ness and the liberties of the greatest number of the subjects of the realm. (Hear, hear.) I should be glad indeed to see that example diffusing itself among the nations of the world, and that the admirable principle of non-resistance excited should come to be generally followed. (Hear, hear.) Should countries, we have no right as a nation to entertain partial prejudices or particular sympathies for the people of any particular government, or to identify ourselves with any other nation may think fit to do. (Hear, hear.) Be it the most absolute despotism—be it a constitutional monarchy—be it a constitutional republic—be it a despotic republic—be it a constitutional republic—be it an absolute republic—that is to be continued, it is the duty of every nation, so far as it affects its own individual and internal concerns alone, it is the duty of Britain to remain neutral. (Hear, hear.) It is the duty of this nation, (Hear, hear, hear.) to support any nation in the

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